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TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL SREDIN ON ARMED FORCES CAPABILITIES

Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 2, Feb 78 signed to press 27 Jan 78 pp 161-171

[Article by Col Gen G. V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "On Guard Over Peaceful Work"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet state in implementing the Peace Program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress is tirelessly waging a struggle to curtail the arms race and avert a new war. The party and the government regard the carrying out of these tasks as not only a tactical step but also the main line in creating favorable external conditions for the construction of communism. The USSR has proposed a whole series of peaceful initiatives directed toward continuing and deepening the relaxation of tensions and towards its materialization. These initiatives were supported by fraternal socialist countries. Concerning the problem of problems -- limiting the arms race and disarmament--about two dozen agreements have been drafted and concluded during the past 10 - 15 years on the initiative of the USSR or with its participation. The persistent and consistent policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to achieve a relaxation of tensions and ensure peace and security in Europe has led to the successful conclusion of the European conference in Helsinki.

However, these peaceful proposals encountered stubborn opposition from the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The attempts of reactionary forces to wreck detente, to achieve military superiority for the United States and to aggravate the international situation again have recently been increased. Washington has begun a new and very dangerous round in the arms race, having given the "green light" for the production of cruise missiles and the neutron bomb. At the same time a wicked and false campaign on the subject of the so-called "Soviet threat" and "human rights" is not being discontinued there. It is not surprising that today no one admits the United States' right to advance under the banner of freedom and justice. "The light of justice will issue not from the torch of the Statue of Liberty in New York but from the sacred graves of the field of Mars where the warriors for socialism rest." Thus wrote the American journalist Albert Reese Williams in 1917. History corroborates the justice of these words.

Recently the Soviet Union has not only not increased but on the contrary, has even decreased military expenditures: In accordance with the Law on the State Budget for 1977 defense expenditures were placed at a total of 17.2 billion rubles or 7.2 percent of all budget expenditures whereas in 1974 they were 17.6 billion rubles or 9.1 percent. Expenditures for defense in 1978 were also set at a total of 17.23 billion rubles. Neither the Soviet Union nor the other states who are participants in the Warsaw Treaty have built up their armed forces for a number of years and their numerical number remains unchanged. Meanwhile, in 1977 American military expenditures, for example, were 113 billion dollars and this year the Carter administration has asked for a record total--more than 120 billion dollars. From 1975 to 1980 the NATO countries intend to expend 1,107 billion dollars for military purposes or 61 percent more than during the previous five years. The military expenditures of the FRG, England and the other countries of the aggressive imperialist NATO bloc are continuously growing and new military formations are being created, thereby causing tension in international relations.

The increase in the activity of the reactionary circles of the imperialist states, the forming of an alliance between them and the Chinese leaders, the arms race, and the build-up of the military might of the NATO bloc compel the Soviet Union to display unremitting vigilance and to take measures to improve its security.

The entire military might of our state rests on a solid material foundation and on the highly developed economic potential created by the work and creativity of the people. It is sufficient to say that at the present time the industrial power of the USSR is almost 18 times greater than that which served as the base for our victory in the Great Patriotic War. Today, the workers of our country produce in less than a month a social product equal to the volume of its production throughout 1936. The successful implementation of the goals of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress will certainly ensure the further dynamic growth of the Soviet economy and, thereby, serve as a weighty contribution to the strengthening of our defensive might and to a further improvement in the armed forces' combat readiness.

In emphasizing the importance of this task, L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "To maintain the armed forces henceforth on a high level so that Soviet fighting men will always have the most modern weapons which the imperialists could not even conceive--such is our duty to the people and we will sacredly perform it." Now, hardly a single type of combat equipment and weapon remains in the armament of the Soviet army from the time of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet armed forces are equipped with the most modern weapons and combat equipment and their organization and combat training is accordingly being improved. A new branch of the armed forces--the Strategic Rocket Forces--was created during the postwar period by a decision of the party's Central Committee. The strategic missiles with which these troops are equipped have nuclear warheads with colossal power and possess high accuracy in hitting a target. The main striking power of our armed forces is in them.

A re-equipping of the Ground Forces, in whose composition there are missile and air defense missile complexes having increased range and accuracy and more powerful antitank systems with effective guidance systems, has taken place.

Equipment for the Air Defense Forces, which have at their disposal systems for preventing an air attack and other equipment which ensures an effective struggle against modern enemy air attack systems, is being developed and improved.

Our Air Forces have the latest high speed and highly maneuverable jet aircraft equipped with missiles of various types with powerful bombing capabilities.

Nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles have become the main striking force of the Naval Forces. Naval missile carrying aircraft have been further developed. The power-to-weight ratio of modern submarines has grown almost 100 times in comparison with prewar submarines, their diving depth has increased fivefold and their submerged speed three-fourfold.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CC CPSU Politburo and USSR minister of defense, said in one of his speeches: "In the militaristic circles of the United States they have still not given up hopes of achieving military superiority over the USSR by creating ever newer types of weapons of mass destruction. Life has repeatedly shown the futility of these measures and that their implementation in no way has strengthened the security of the United States itself. Those who think to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union with the help of such weapons should remember that economics, science and technology in our country are now at such a high level that we are in a position to create in a very short time any type of weapon on which the enemies of peace would like to count."

In displaying daily concern for the technical equipment of the armed forces, the Communist Party at the same time is paying unremitting attention to the indoctrination and training of Soviet fighting men and to improving the continual combat readiness of troop large units and units since, as is known, neither weapons nor equipment by themselves determine success in military work. The deciding force in war has been and remains the individual. Not a tank, not a plane, not even a missile will destroy the enemy by itself; a fighting man who possesses high moral and combat spirit and military skill and who is capable of skilfully using equipment to destroy an aggressor does this. The training of the fighting man and his moral and combat qualities are an important component in the power of the army and its combat readiness. D. F. Ustinov emphasizes: "Combat readiness--it is the fusion of the troops' technical equipment, their military training, their moral, political, psychological and physical hardening, the organizational ability, and readiness of each Soviet fighting man for a heroic deed in the name of performing his military duty to the motherland."

Strenuous combat training is now taking place in the forces and fleets. Its aim is to master in a short time the new equipment and weapons and to acquire the necessary skills with which, in case of necessity, to perform assigned tasks in an organized and successful manner under any conditions of a war's beginning and conduct. The high political enthusiasm of the personnel which was evoked by the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the adoption of a new Constitution of the USSR and the preparations for the 60th jubilee of the armed forces contributed to the broad spread of the socialist competition in which practically all personnel are taking part. With each year it becomes more and more an inseparable part of the training process in the army and navy. The basic content of socialist competition is the struggle to prepare excellent teams, crews, subunits and units and the movement for the right to be called a progressive large unit in one's district, fleet, and branch of the armed forces, that is, in the final analysis it is the struggle for increased effectiveness and quality in all the training and indoctrinational work of military collectives.

Large-scale exercises and troop maneuvers are a true school for combat skill and a check of the troops' readiness to solve tasks on the battlefield. The organization of such military training measures contributes to a further increase in the combat readiness of the troops and staffs of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries and to improving their ground, air and naval training and the skill of their personnel.

The materials and decisions of the 25th party congress, the subsequent documents of the CC CPSU, and the adoption of a new Constitution of the USSR have had an important influence on raising the level of ideological and political work in the forces and on its effectiveness and quality. They have contributed to a considerable degree to the creation of a high moral and political attitude in troop collectives. One of the most important items which today determine the content and organization of all political work is the practical implementation of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress for a combined approach to training. Pertaining to military work this means a close unity of ideological, political, military and moral indoctrination. The implementation of this principle will permit one of the most important troop training problems--the formation of a morally, politically and psychologically prepared fighting man and troop unit ready to perform combat actions under the very complicated conditions of modern combat--to be solved in a successful and qualitative manner.

The ideological and political indoctrination of fighting men and the formation of the men's moral and combat qualities are based on Marxist-Leninist ideology and the vital unity of the army and people united by this ideology and the common nature of the high goals of constructing communism and defending it as a powerful combat monolith.

A special chapter, "The Defense of the Socialist Motherland" has been included for the first time in the new Constitution of the USSR. Today, its words ring out with special force: "The defense of the socialist motherland is

one of the most important functions of the state and is the concern of all the people. " It is indeed so. That is why the statement in the constitution that "the defense of the socialist homeland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the USSR" is interpreted by Soviet people not only as a duty placed on them by law but also as an inner--and the highest-moral duty.

Everything that occurs in the country that is dear and close to the hearts of the fighting men excites and makes them happy. They are frankly proud of the successes of their people in developing the economy, culture, science and technology. Representatives of more than a 100 nationalities serve in the army and navy. Closely linked by inseparable ties of friendship, they form a single family united around their native Communist Party and Soviet government.

The unity of the army and navy in a socialist society is displayed in the active participation of servicemen in the political, state and public life of the country. On a par with all USSR citizens they participate in the formation of organs of state power and in controlling the state. Many of them are deputies to councils. At the present time there are 56 servicemen among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, 157 are deputies to supreme soviets of union republics, 39 to those of autonomous republics and more than 13,000 servicemen are on local councils.

The popular nature of the armed forces is clearly shown in the change of their social make-up which reflected the new features inherent in a society of developed socialism and the Soviet way of life. The general educational level has been raised to a new level and the technical and cultural outlook of the defenders of the country of the Soviets has been broadened. Now, almost 100 percent of the servicemen have no less than an eight-grade education, the percentage of fighting men with a higher and a secondary education is about 80 percent whereas in 1939 only about 12 percent of the servicemen in the army and navy had a secondary or higher education and about 60 percent had only a primary education. The increase in the general educational, professional and cultural level of military personnel contributes to the solidarity of troop collectives, to increasing the effectiveness of the entire training and indoctrinational process, and to quick mastery of combat equipment and weapons.

The entire mode and tenor of life, service and military training of army and navy personnel and the entire system of training and indoctrinational work performed by our commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations contribute to the formation of high moral, political, military and psychological qualities. Commanders and political workers are seeing to it that the entire training process, all party, political, cultural, and educational work, and physical training in units and on ships ensure the harmonious development of fighting men and the growth of their professional skill, instill courage and steadfastness, and form the active and vital position of a Soviet fighting man as a patriot, a fighter for communism, and a politically aware defender of his motherland.

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IMPORTANCE OF DOSAAF ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES STRESSED

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78
p 11

[Article by K. Yepifanov, Chief, Organization and Planning Division,
Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF: "Accounting and Recordkeeping"]

[Text] I was once inspecting a primary organization. I asked the committee chairman to brief me on their accounting and recordkeeping. In reply he stated with dissatisfaction: "I thought you would be primarily interested in the actual work we are doing."

I was compelled to remind him that correctly organized accounting and recordkeeping reflects the volume of work performed by the primary organization and makes it possible to analyze the state of affairs, facilities, etc.

Unfortunately at the local level this is sometimes not comprehended, and a careless attitude is displayed toward maintaining the appropriate documents. When I asked the chairman how many members his DOSAAF organization had, how many automobiles, motorcycles and how much other equipment, he came out with figures which he had literally pulled out of the air. The chairman had only an approximate idea of how many study groups and sections were operating and how many youngsters were involved. As it turns out, the number of DOSAAF members in that organization had remained static for a long time. A lack of proper procedures in recordkeeping and accounting quite clearly revealed, a unique litmus paper, neglect in "live activities" as well.

What is the content of recordkeeping and accounting in the primary DOSAAF organization? First of all they should reflect the size of the organization's membership, the total number of volunteer activists, the status of training and sports activities, supplies and facilities, the number of measures conducted, and the status of revenues from membership dues. It is necessary to maintain lists of DOSAAF members, a log recording study groups and training course meetings, competition activity reports, a notebook recording and describing propagandist measures, overhead expenses, bills, and various other documents.

Record-keeping of DOSAAF members

Record-keeping of DOSAAF members in the primary organization is specified by corresponding instructions. Records are both personal and quantitative. Personal records cover the members of small primary organizations as well as DOSAAF members of shop, section, Brigade, faculty, class, and other organizations.

Only quantitative records on DOSAAF members are kept in large primary organizations. A sheet is kept in a special book for each shop or other equivalent organization within the primary organization.

Records on training activities are kept in the class attendance book. It contains information on attendance, topics covered in study groups and courses. This book is maintained as a training activities record document.

There should be a 1977 form financial and inventory ledger for keeping accounts on the primary organization's funds, equipment, membership stamps, and cards, sporting small arms and ammunition. The ledger contains seven sections. Recorded in the first section, "Record of Cash Funds," are all cash operations and money transactions. For example, a shop organization chairman turned over 100 rubles of membership dues to the chairman of the primary organization. The latter, receiving the money, makes an entry in the ledger and gives the chairman a shop cash order in the amount of 100 rubles.

Reflected in the second section, "Current Account Cash Operations," is the movement of cash funds in the savings bank current account. An entry is made on the basis of bank passbook figures.

Entered in the third section, "Record of Membership Stamps and Membership Cards," are stamps and membership cards obtained at the rayon (city) DOSAAF committee, as well as stamps and cards issued to shop organizations at face value. The membership stamp receipt list is the basis for writing off these amounts. On the basis of this list the chairman of the primary organization enters as an expenditure stamps and blank membership cards, with the received cash entered as income in the first section.

A commission consisting of the chairman and members of the audit commission take an inventory of membership stamps and blank membership cards as of 1 January. A document is drawn up and an appropriate entry is made in the ledger.

Recorded in the fourth section, "Record of Equipment," is all equipment received free of charge, as well as all equipment purchased by the primary organization with its own funds.

Bills, invoices, and documents issued by a higher or trading organization from which items have been obtained or purchased, serve as the basis for accounting records. When goods are transferred or damaged, they are removed from the books on the basis of the appropriate documents (invoices, deeds, etc).

A record of the identification numbers of sporting small arms shall be maintained in the fifth section of the ledger, while a record of received and expended ammunition shall be kept in the fourth section.

Recorded in sections 6 and 7 are weapons and equipment issued for temporary use. Prior to adoption of this ledger, all these items were recorded in a single section. Now issuing of weapons for temporary use is recorded in section 6, and temporary issue of equipment in section 7. Unfortunately many organizations fail to observe this procedure. Weapons are checked out for extended periods and kept in the members' homes, which is a gross violation of instructions by the DOSAAF Central Committee. Weapons and ammunitions shall be issued only on the written authorization of the chairman of the primary organization committee and only for the duration of classes and drills. When these activities are completed, they must be turned back in that same day.

This book shall be kept by the chairman or treasurer and constitutes the principal document determining the financial and housekeeping status of the DOSAAF primary organization. The committee chairman is responsible for this book's safekeeping and for the correctness of the records kept.

DOSAAF has also established a specific system of accounting and record-keeping. Each year the primary organization prepares a report, using Form No 1, on the organization's status as of 1 January. This report specifies the total number of members, quantity of equipment on hand, and status of sports and training activities. Before preparing this report it is essential to verify the committee's DOSAAF membership figures with the lists kept by the shop and equivalent organizations.

One should also bear in mind that the report lists only those specialists who have been trained directly in the organization's courses and study groups. Those who have received training on the job, at vocational schools, mechanization schools, secondary technical schools, and other educational institutions shall not be included in the report.

As regards sports activities, the report shall indicate all competitions conducted in the primary organization, as well as the total number of participants, trained category-rated athletes, volunteer coaches, and officials.

Figures on equipment and weapons on the accounts in the primary organization should be in agreement with entries in the financial and equipment inventory ledger.

The report submitted on Form No 1 must be examined and approved at a meeting of the committee. One copy shall be forwarded to the rayon (city) DOSAAF committee, and a second copy shall remain on file with the primary organization committee.

One must always bear in mind that record-keeping and accounting is not simply a technical matter but an important segment of organizational work.

FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON DOSAAF TRAINING CRITICISM

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78
p 11

[Article by V. Kiselev, Chairman, Vladimirskaia Oblast DOSAAF Committee:
"On One Wheel"]

[Text] A critical article on deficiencies in the direction of rural DOSAAF primary organizations on the part of the Aleksandrovskiy Rayon Committee and the Vladimirskaia Oblast DOSAAF Committee was published under this title in the December 1977 issue of VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA. The article was discussed at an enlarged session of the oblast committee presidium and was acknowledged to be correct.

Ye. Kalinin, Chairman of the Aleksandrovskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, was dismissed from his position for serious acts of omission in organizational work.

A plan of measures to be taken by the oblast committee to correct the noted deficiencies and to strengthen patronage relationships between DOSAAF primary organizations at large industrial enterprises and rural DOSAAF organizations was drafted and approved. An appropriate resolution was passed on this matter.

The DOSAAF Oblast Committee began devoting greater attention to providing rural primary organizations with equipment and sporting arms. Group conferences of top officials of rayon and city DOSAAF committees and training organizations were held in this oblast in February and March of this year, at which the most effective forms and methods of improving patronage relationships were determined. Other measures are also being taken, aimed at comprehensive improvement of military-patriotic and mass-defense activities in the village.

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COMMENTS ON U.S. AND FRENCH TACTICAL MISSILES

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78
pp 38-39

[Article by Engr-Col K. Dolgov: "Operational-Tactical Missiles*"]

[Excerpts] Military experts in the leading capitalist countries assign an important role in the overall arms system to ground-to-ground operational-tactical ballistic missiles, considering them to be a powerful means of inflicting damage on enemy troops and installations. U.S. ground forces, for example, are armed with Sergeant, Lance, and Pershing 1A missiles. In recent years France has developed the Pluton missile and made it operational. In the opinion of foreign experts the Lance is the most modern missile of this type, and many NATO bloc armies are armed with this missile.

By decision of NATO military and political leaders, in coming years the Lance will gradually replace the Honest John rocket (range 7.5-37 km) and Sergeant missile.

The Lance is a single-stage missile with a nose cone which does not separate in flight, which can carry both a nuclear and conventional warhead (photo 1) [photos not reproduced]. The missile is propelled by a liquid-fuel rocket engine and is fueled at the factory (ampoulized engine). It reaches supersonic speeds. Maximum flight time is approximately 200 seconds.

The missile is guided by a simplified inertial guidance system, which includes three main subsystems, which provide flight control, speed control, and electric power supply.

Ground equipment of the Lance missile system includes a self-propelled launcher and transport-loading vehicle, the function of which is to carry the missile to the launcher and to load it; these vehicles are based on the U.S. M113A1 tracked armored personnel carrier. There is also another version: a light wheeled, towed launcher-trailer. A self-propelled amphibious launcher (XM752) can be removed from its carrying vehicle and mounted on a

* Based on materials in foreign publications

single-axle wheeled chassis, becoming transformed into a lightweight towed system.

The U.S. and West German armies are armed with the Pershing 1A operational-tactical missile system (Photo 2), which has considerably greater maximum range than the Lance. The Pershing -- a solid-fuel missile -- has replaced the Redstone missile in the U.S. Army, which had a liquid-fuel rocket engine. The fact is that the Pershing, while weighing considerably less at launch, has practically equal range. In addition, in the opinion of U.S. experts the Pershing missile is easier to operate.

Originally the entire Pershing system, including the missile and ground equipment, was carried on four tracked carriers. Subsequently, however, it was considered inadequately maneuverable, and at the request of the U.S. Army the manufacturers proceeded to modernize the system, particularly the ground equipment (reducing equipment weight, increasing mobility, transportability, shortening time required to ready the system for launch). As a result the entire system was transferred from tracked to wheeled vehicles with improved off-road capability. The upgraded system was given the name Pershing 1A. Its principal specifications and performance data are contained in the table. [Table not reproduced]

The Pershing 1A missile has a two-stage solid-fuel engine with a nose cone which separates in flight, and a self-contained inertial guidance system.

Since the mid-1960's France has devoted considerable attention to the development of operational-tactical missile systems; the Pluton ground troops missile system became operational in 1974 (Photo 3).

The Pluton missile is propelled by a solid-fuel engine. According to the journal (FOR ARMS) the missile nose cone can carry both a conventional and nuclear warhead, with both ground burst and airburst capability. This missile employs a four-man launcher crew.

What are the future development prospects of foreign operational-tactical missiles?

According to reports published in periodicals in capitalist countries, improvement of missiles of this type is proceeding primarily in the direction of increasing the effectiveness of warheads against armored targets and development of new guidance systems. For example, cluster warheads containing 6-9 antitank elements (subrockets) have recently been under development for the Lance missile. The idea is that when the missile is approaching the target, at a certain point in its flight the nose cone shell will disintegrate and the subrockets will be scattered in the target area.

The subrocket's braking and stabilizing systems, consisting of parachutes and air vanes, guarantee their vertical flight, warhead downward. According to the designers' scheme, in the final segment of flight an infrared homing system would operate for each subrocket, seeking and locking onto the target

(tanks or armored vehicles). Tests are being conducted on subrockets to which rotatable control surfaces in the nose section ("canard" wings) have been added to the conventional tail control surfaces and stabilizers in order to improve controllability following ejection.

It has been reported in U.S. periodicals that there are presently in progress preparations to produce neutron warheads for the Lance missile. According to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, the TNT equivalent of the planned neutron warhead will be approximately 1 kiloton.

The Pentagon is making strong efforts to force neutron weapons on its NATO allies and to deploy them in Western Europe, in spite of protests by world public opinion.

U.S. experts believe that improved accuracy of the Pershing operational-tactical missile, which is fairly poor at the present time, is of great importance. The United States is developing a new missile, the Pershing 2. Its principal difference from the Pershing 1A lies in its guidance system, called "Radag." It is believed that this system will provide somewhat greater accuracy than the inertial system.

The Radag system is intended for guiding the nose cone in the final segment of trajectory. Its principle of operation is briefly as follows: a true image of the terrain, scanned by an on-board radar, is compared with a picture obtained prior to launch with the aid of aerial photography or by other techniques. Comparison is made with the assistance of a miniature cathode-ray tube. It is believed that the principal shortcoming of this system is the necessity of possessing in advance a picture of the target area.

According to reports in foreign military periodicals, the Radag system will be carried on board a fighter simulating the missile's flight in the final segment of the trajectory. The Pentagon plans on arming NATO troops in Europe with the Pershing 2 missile, carrying nuclear warheads.

The above data indicate that foreign countries are attaching considerable importance to operational-tactical missiles. Intensive development of these missiles promotes the arms race in the aggressive NATO bloc countries. Ignoring the important changes connected with détente, NATO strategists continue to rattle their sabers, endeavoring to increase international tension.

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SHIP ARTILLERY DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press 10 Mar 78
pp 40-41

[Article by Capt 1st Rank S. Litvinov: "Ship Artillery"]

[Text] Fifteen or 20 years ago many foreign naval experts were predicting that with the development of nuclear and missile weapons the era of naval artillery was coming to an end, that soon ship's guns would yield their honored place on the top deck of combatant ships to missile launchers.

This prophecy essentially came true. However, artillery, although hard pressed, continues to occupy its rightful place in the potent arsenal of shipboard weapons.

For centuries naval artillery was the principal weapon of the warships of all navies. Naval artillery experienced intensive development in both world wars. The maritime nations increased the might of their navies by developing new naval artillery systems.

At that time all categories of combatant ships were armed with artillery. On many, particularly battleships, cruisers and destroyers, naval guns were the main weapon and were subdivided by designation into main-battery, general-purpose, and anti-aircraft.

The largest guns were 406 mm, but one warship carried main-battery guns larger than 406 mm. In 1940 the giant battleship "Yamato," which had been under construction in great secrecy, slipped down the ways at a Japanese shipyard. It was 240 meters in length, had a total displacement of 72,000 tons, and boasted a top speed of 27.5 knots. But its artillery had the most impressive specifications. It was armed with nine mighty 456 mm guns. In order to gain an idea of the power of these naval superguns, suffice it to say that the barrel of a 456 mm gun weighed 180 tons.

During World War II the unusual specifications of the naval artillery of a number of countries were rather puzzling. One puzzle was the size of the

guns on several Japanese destroyers. While possessing a comparatively small displacement of 1,360 tons, destroyers of the "Kawasaki" class carried eight torpedo tubes and in addition five 127 mm guns. This puzzle was solved after the war, when it was learned that this powerful armament was carried at the expense of reduced crew quarters, at the expense of heating systems, insulation, galley, etc.

From the very first days of construction of the Soviet Navy, powerful long-range, high-accuracy artillery systems were developed for warships. Appearing in that period were 100 mm guns, which were carried by cruisers, escort ships, and even L and K class submarines. Heavy long-range 406 mm guns were also designed for the new "Soviet Union" class battleships, with a range of 45.6 km. A single 406 mm shell weighed 1,108 kg. The cruisers "Maksim Gor'kiy" and "Kirov" carried three 180 mm three-gun turrets, with a range of 37 km. Soviet destroyers were superior in artillery salvo throw-weight to many foreign destroyers. Thus at the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Navy possessed naval artillery armament which was quite up-to-date. On the coastal flanks naval artillery actively supported ground forces units and shelled enemy fortifications. Naval artillery played a particularly aggressive role in the defense of Leningrad.

The development of new naval weapons in the postwar period significantly altered the role of naval artillery. As stated above, it began to be assigned a secondary role in foreign navies. Foreign experts even expressed the opinion that naval artillery had become obsolete.

But some time later a certain reorientation of views on artillery took place in the West. It turned out that missiles are not always capable of performing missions which for a long period of time had been performed by naval artillery. Since the beginning of the 1960's naval artillery has enjoyed further development in many foreign navies.

This is also promoted by the fact that the tactical capabilities of naval artillery have retained their importance. Foreign naval experts particularly point to the artillery capabilities of warships in shelling shore installations, protecting warships and task forces from antiship missiles coming in at low and extremely low altitude, as well as combat against high-speed shallow-draft surface ships.

The aggressive U.S. war in Vietnam, in the opinion of U.S. military experts, proved the need to carry on warships, including large warships, naval artillery with high performance characteristics. It is believed that such warships, carrying guns, are more effective against shore targets than embarked aircraft.

This in particular explains the reactivation of the battleship "New Jersey" with its 406 mm guns and its deployment for shelling the Vietnamese coast. In shelling shore targets the Americans extensively utilized the 127 mm guns of destroyers (with a range of 16.5 km) and the 152 mm guns of cruisers (with a range of 27.4 km).

When shelling coastal targets, U.S. warships operated in groups consisting of 1-3 cruisers and up to 5 destroyers.

Western experts believe that NATO amphibious assault exercises have demonstrated the necessity of effective artillery support of an amphibious landing. According to their calculations, the landing of a Marine battalion should be supported by a destroyer (4-6 127 mm guns), and a regiment -- by the fire of a heavy cruiser (9 203 mm and 16 127 mm guns).

In order to accomplish these missions, new ships being built by the United States, Great Britain and other NATO countries are designed taking into account their possible utilization for fire support of a landing force and shelling of coastal targets. As is reported in foreign periodicals, following an 11-year "rest," in 1975 the destroyer "Raymond A. Spruance" -- the lead destroyer in a series of 30 ships of this class -- was delivered to the navy. This ship's artillery armament consists of two Mk45 lightweight single-gun general-purpose automatic 127 mm mounts. These guns are capable of delivering fire in all weather. They are served by a six-man gun crew. Their rate of fire is 15 rounds per minute, and range -- 18.5 km. Aiming drives, setting of fuzes and firing are remote-controlled. The Mk86 system has been installed on board destroyers for fire control against air, surface and shore targets. This system employs two optical devices in addition to radar antenna arrays, a remote-controlled TV camera and computer.

The British guided-missile destroyer "Sheffield" has now been commissioned, 22 years after the last destroyer had been built. One of the missions of guided-missile destroyers is fire support of on-shore operations of an amphibious assault force. This ship's artillery, in addition to two Mk7 "Erlicon" single-barrel 20 mm automatic guns, includes the Mk8 "Vickers" 114 mm automated single-gun mount. This gun is capable of delivering automatic fire at a rate of 25 rounds per minute. It can be ready to open fire in 15 seconds, a readiness maintained by keeping 16 shells in the magazine. Barrel life is approximately 5,000 rounds. Range is 13 km, and 6-7 km at air targets.

As was reported in foreign military periodicals, General Electric was awarded a contract to build over a period of 7 years 54 lightweight 127 mm general-purpose gun mounts with a rate of fire of more than 15 rounds per minute. They will be carried by nuclear-propelled guided-missile frigates, destroyers and amphibious landing ships.

The question of inshore fire support ships has also been extensively discussed in Western military periodicals. In the opinion of experts, such a ship should carry 203 mm guns.

At the beginning of 1975 the United States Navy test-fired a Mk71 203 mm automated lightweight artillery system mounted on the destroyer "Hall." The mount weighs 78 tons, has a rate of fire of 12 rounds per minute and a range in excess of 150 cables.* The weapon is served by a four-man crew.

* One cable equals 182.9 m.

The first 75 rounds can be fired by one man. U.S. experts plan to install this system on destroyers and escorts.

Small-caliber artillery has experienced considerable development abroad in recent years. Studies conducted in recent years by NATO nation naval experts, as is claimed by the foreign press, have indicated that medium and especially small-caliber artillery constitutes an effective ship's weapon against low-flying air targets and high-speed surface targets.

At the end of the 1960's and beginning of the 1970's, a number of capitalist countries developed and adopted naval gun systems offering greater firepower, adequate accuracy of fire and low-manpower gun crew requirements. In the opinion of foreign experts, the excellent combat capabilities of these guns were achieved with a substantial decrease in total weight, by extensive utilization of aluminum alloys and fiberglass.

One of the first of these systems was the Italian-developed "Compact OTO Melara" 66 mm (63 caliber) automatic gun mount. The mount is in the compact form of a turret weighing 0.7 tons, which enables it to be carried by small ships. Its rate of fire is 80 rounds per minute, range -- 16.3 km, and ceiling -- 11.8 km. This system is fully automatic and equipped with remote control.

According to reports in foreign military periodicals, the United States has developed the M61 "Phalanx" artillery system for use against low-flying rockets and missiles. It consists of a 20 mm six-barrel mount with a rate of fire of 3,000 rounds per minute. The mount together with its control system weighs 5-6 tons and occupies a space of 5 square meters.

Plans call for placing two "Vulcan-Phalanx" 20 mm six-barrel automatic gun mounts on U.S. "Spruance" class destroyers, to close-in engage low-flying rockets, missiles and aircraft. It is claimed that the radar coupled with the gun mount will control fire and provide automatic fire correction against targets with an effective reflecting surface of 0.1 m² at a range of up to 5 km. The magazine capacity of the "Vulcan-Phalanx" is 950 rounds; reloading requires from 7 to 10 minutes and is performed manually. Maximum rate of fire is 3,000 rounds per minute. The U.S. Navy believes that this weapon will be a powerful means of defending warships against attack by high-speed low-flying targets.

Various companies in other Western countries are also developing modern naval artillery systems. For example, the Swiss firm of Erlicon has developed the GDM-A Erlicon 35 mm two-barrel automatic naval gun mount (rate of fire 1,100 rounds per minute, range with fire control radar -- up to 5 km) for engaging surface, shore and air targets.

This is the present state of naval artillery in the navies of the capitalist countries. As we see, naval artillery continues to occupy an important position in the system of armament of combatant ships.

The communist party and Soviet Government display constant concern for further strengthening the defense capability of the homeland. Our navy possesses modern ships with outstanding combat equipment, including naval artillery.

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BIATHLON TRAINING: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to 10 Mar 78 pp 46-67

[Article by A. Romanin: "Biathlon and Psychology"]

[Text] We know that the uniqueness and complexity of the biathlon, which actually consists of two totally different sports -- skiing and shooting, imposes elevated demands on the psychological preparation of the athlete. Even a simple enumeration of the factors which affect the psychological state of the biathlete during competition convinces one of this fact.

Factors in cross-country skiing include nervousness before and during competition, difficulty of the course and weather conditions, as well as constant cyclic stress loads of high volume and intensity.

Factors during rifle firing include taking the firing line immediately following high-intensity cross-country ski racing, that is, with elevated pulse and breathing rates, the necessity of completing the firing as quickly as possible, realizing at the same time that haste can cause errors.

In addition one must consider subjective difficulties of a psychological character: the athlete's lack of confidence in his ability, in his equipment (rifle, cartridges, skis, ski wax), general nervousness because of competition, concern about a difficult cross-country course (steep slopes and turns), etc.

All these adverse factors should also be neutralized to some degree by the psychological preparation of the biathlon competitor, which is performed throughout the entire training process. The coach explains to the athlete that even the finest natural abilities will be insufficient to achieve excellent results without daily training involving dozens of kilometers on skis, roller skis, and cross-country running. This is necessary not only to achieve the necessary functional level but also to maintain it. The slightest concession in training can nullify the hard work of many months. Therefore each incident of insufficient work load without good reasons should be viewed as an unusual occurrence and should be rigorously discussed at a team meeting.

It is necessary to increase volume and intensity of cross-country racing mileage, and definitely under strict medical supervision. Otherwise failure by the athlete to perform the scheduled work will require additional training sessions and he will lose confidence in his ability, which is much more difficult to restore than functional state.

The best means of correcting an athlete's lack of confidence caused by unaccustomed course terrain, rifle range, climate, etc. is the holding of training sessions under identical or similar conditions. The most difficult route segment should be covered with particular care, and done time and again. This process of accustoming the athlete is accompanied by explanatory discussions by the coach. If possible the coach graphically demonstrates how difficult stretches are negotiated or how the more experienced biathlon competitors shoot on a difficult range.

Frequently an athlete's fear of a difficult slope is connected with a recent fall on that slope. In this instance, at practice sessions one should first find simpler variants and, totally mastering them, gradually transition to steeper segments and stretches requiring greater speed than normal biathlon courses. Development of a reserve store of strength will give an athlete confidence in his ability. Here, however, it is particularly important to observe the principle of gradualness, since another fall and an injury on an insufficiently-mastered slope will merely reinforce the athlete's feeling of fear, which will force him to slow down on other slopes as well, using precious seconds.

Fear of competitions as such most frequently occurs in young athletes and is overcome as experience is gained. This process can be accelerated by increasing the number of secondary, qualifying competitions, tests and time trials, not only in the combined event but also separately in cross-country skiing and shooting, in cross-country running and roller skiing. The athlete will more rapidly become accustomed to the emotions of competition and will have greater composure in implementing his technical-tactical skills in a critical competitive situation.

Selection of competitions should be as individualized as possible. For biathlonists who have done poorly in preceding competitions, the coach should endeavor to organize competitions where they can compete successfully, gaining confidence in their ability. Participation by a poorly-prepared athlete in high-level competition and the inevitable failure in these instances will leave a deep psychological mark and will instill in the athlete a persisting lack of confidence in himself.

As a rule more experienced biathlonists fear specific rivals. In such instances it is best to discuss the opponent's weak points in cross-country skiing or shooting. The athlete perceives that a strong opponent also has vulnerable points and works out together with his coach a concrete game plan for victory.

It is desirable for the experienced biathlonist and his coach to maintain and continuously update files on his principal rivals, containing the results of their competitions in cross-country skiing and shooting (range by range), his favorite and disliked weather, tactical devices, psychological strong points and weaknesses. This will not only make it possible to prepare well for competition but will also teach the athlete to assess his own deficiencies in the most intelligent manner and to specify ways to correct them or compensate for them.

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ECONOMY MEASURES IN MOTOR TRANSPORT UNIT DESCRIBED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press
22 Mar 78 pp 12-13

[Article by Captain N. Pridannikov: "Efficiency and Quality,
A Formula for Economy"]

[Text] In meeting the requirements imposed by the Minister of Defense of the USSR, military motor vehicle operators of N-unit [chast'] of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District have undertaken a wide-ranging campaign for the economical use of material resources and economy in every area. This unit has already devoted a great amount of attention to this question. It is no accident that when the results of the All-Army Socialist Competition for 1977 were in they occupied third place in the Armed Forces of the USSR. Having carefully considered their resources, unit personnel called upon the motor vehicle operators of the Soviet Army to continue the competition for the achievement in this training year of excellent results in military and political training. Personnel of the unit took on greater socialist obligations, which, in particular, declare that "On our military post and in our subunits we will maintain exemplary internal organization; be careful in our use of military and public property; extend the service life of motor vehicles; and reduce consumption of fuel and lubricants by no less than 3 percent."

Unit representatives tell about their experience in economizing in the use of material resources and equipment.

Not long ago the unit's technical commission recognized that a PAZ-652 bus was unfit for further operation. True, by mileage standards it should have been written off in 1974; but at that time the specialists unanimously decided to extend its service life, for the vehicle was in good condition. It was worked on by cost-conscious people. Handling the equipment with skill, they seemingly gave it a second life. The bus ran another several thousand kilometers, which made it possible to save more than a thousand rubles. This amount does not include the saving resulting from the efficient use of fuel and lubricants. No small number of examples can be given of such frugal handling of motor vehicles on the part of unit personnel.

How are efforts directed toward the operation of motor vehicles in such a way as to achieve a substantial saving on material resources to be organized? This comes up for discussion at the beginning of each calendar year when the specialized plan is worked out. Officers and warrant officers, representatives of each subunit [podrazdeleniye] make their own specific suggestions taking into account past experience in motor vehicle operation and identifying areas in which savings can be achieved. We combine the measures planned for the year into several basic ones. These include above all extending the service life of vehicle units, increasing the amortized mileage of automobile tires, and efficient utilization of fuel and lubricants.

After the annual plan for economy measures is worked out, each subunit receives a copy of it. It identifies precisely, for example, for which vehicles it is actually possible to extend the service life up to the point of intermediate or major overhaul and on which vehicle and how many additional kilometers tires should be run. This concrete planning eases the tasks of accounting and control. It also serves as a criterion for evaluation in the process of preparing the results of a quarter's competition.

But these are the plans. Their implementation depends on the performance of drivers and maintenance personnel and the extent to which they are trained and disciplined. We therefore consider it essential from the very beginning of the period of training of military vehicle operators, that is, of the two-month period of supplementary training, to involve the most experienced officers and warrant officers in work with the soldiers. Training is organized so as to establish a connection between questions dealing with vehicle operation and those with the economic use of material resources. We cover, for example, such subjects as the effect of improper operation on the service life of the units and assemblies of vehicles, the causes excessive fuel consumption, and others.

Examples employed during the course of instruction graphically illustrate the importance of the careful handling of equipment. Thus, we explain to the drivers that, with respect to the degree of wear it puts on the power unit, cold starting an engine at a temperature of -18°C is the equivalent of running the vehicle 210 km, while an improper ignition setting produces a 20-30 percent overconsumption of fuel. The troops do think seriously and deeply about their need to increase their knowledge of questions involved in motor vehicle operation. In the course of these same training sessions we discuss ways in which it is possible to economize in the use of material resources.

Economy is not simply achieved. In order to do so, personnel must have solid knowledge and good practical skills. It is no accident that more than half of the training time in the supplementary drivers' training program is devoted to practical exercises in the classroom and in the park. The unit possesses good training equipment and facilities. Thus, in the classroom in which motor vehicle construction and operation are taught is equipped with display vehicles and separately operating engines. On them personnel gain practical experience, developing and reinforcing their skills in adjusting valve clearance, carburetor, and ignition settings.

We also take care to insure that drivers in their second year of service deepen their knowledge. They may, for example, receive necessary consultation on the adjustment and technical condition of various units of the vehicle at the technical maintenance and vehicle repair center (PTOR), which has a station with diagnostic equipment. There, with the aid of the greatest variety of control instruments, maintenance specialists diagnose the "ailment" of any motor vehicle without having to remove and disassemble units and assemblies. This eliminates the need for disassembly-reassembly operations, thanks to which the expenditure for spare parts is reduced and the longevity of the vehicle is increased.

Drivers sometimes turn to subunit commanders with the request for some spare motor vehicle part. In these cases the vehicle is sent to the diagnostic station for inspection. Not long ago, for example, Private A. Shanin requested a new fuel pump. In accordance with instructions from the subunit commander, the vehicle was inspected for verification; as it turned out, the fuel pump was still working completely efficiently, while the fuel system malfunction was found to lie hidden in another area altogether--the fuel line was clogged. By means of such control the waste of technical equipment is avoided.

But the purpose of the PTOR is not only to resolve disputed questions. This center serves above all for the conduct of planned preventive maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.

All equipment is serviced at established time or kilometer intervals regardless of the actual condition of the vehicles. This makes it possible the timely detection of small defects which, in time, could lead to major breakdowns or even accidents.

The following example is instructive. In for technical maintenance was the GAZ-66 of driver Private A. Aleksandrov, who drew the attention of the specialists to the uneven wear on the front tires of the vehicle. In checking into the wheel toe-in it was found that the tie rod was out of adjustment. Repair men from the section headed by Sergeant V. Lesnoy eliminated the defect; and Aleksandrov ran his vehicle on the previous set of tires another 4000 km beyond the established norm, which amounted to a considerable monetary saving.

The saving resulting from good, timely technical maintenance is quite considerable. The amount saved last year by increasing amortization running distances of motor vehicle tires was enough to "shoe" four GAZ-69 vehicles, while that derived from extending distances between vehicle overhauls covered the expense of two intermediate GAZ-66 overhauls.

Serious work is being undertaken within the unit on the problem of more economically using fuel and lubricants. Taking part in this effort are drivers, senior company vehicle mechanics, subunit commanders, and service chiefs. Fuel and lubricant consumption depends, of course, on the technical condition of the vehicles. If a vehicle engine runs steadily at the lowest number of rpm's, the carburetor and ignition system are in normal adjustment. This vehicle will consume the minimum amount of fuel. But this is not enough. It costs the driver on the road to allow irregularities to develop in the operating temperature of the vehicle's power unit, to overheat or overcool it, as this leads to a sharp increase in fuel consumption. Driving at improper speeds also causes fuel overconsumption.

Subunit commanders and senior company vehicle mechanics regularly monitor driver performance on the basis of travel logs. In these are recorded the number of kilometers traveled and the quantity of gasoline consumed. From this it is not difficult to characterize a driver's road performance and, when necessary, discover and analyze his mistakes.

The unit devotes no small amount of attention to the economical use of costly oil and lubricants. Thus, we save and find another use for vehicle motor oil which has been run for the designated period of time. For this purpose, special containers are placed in the daily technical maintenance work areas. We filter the oil collected in them and use it in vehicle air filters. We collect used lubricants and turn them over to reprocessing centers.

Each subunit conducts regular operations to insure the good preparation of vehicles before they go on the road. The last check point is the technical inspection point (KTP). The chief of the KTP, Private First Class Yu. Zhogin, does not allow a vehicle to leave the park with even what appears at first glance to be the least malfunction. What would appear to be the connection between excessive fuel consumption and malfunctioning windshield wipers? As it turns out, there is the most direct connection. With such a failure the driver has to reduce his speed at the least bit of precipitation. This is sure to lead to fuel overconsumption.

Also concerning itself with questions of economy is our public control commission. It is headed by Warrant Officer V. Vasil'yev, who is assisted by the unit's most experienced specialists. It was precisely following the conclusions of this commission that subunit commanders prohibited drivers in the wintertime from using gasoline to warm vehicles parked in heated storage garages. The control group has to its credit no few other services as well.

The effort to achieve savings and make economical use of material resources is being carried on at all levels without even a single day's letup. We may note with satisfaction that during the past year we entered two important figures in our formula for economy: 1770 rubles saved as a result of extending vehicle service life and 2050 rubles saved in fuel and lubricants.

In the greater socialist obligations the unit has assumed, we have set ourselves serious tasks. In the effort to achieve a high level of efficiency and good performance in vehicle operation, a decisive role will, as heretofore, be played by questions of economy.

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PREPARATION OF TANKS FOR SUMMER OPERATIONS

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press
22 Mar 78 p 23

[Article by Warrant Officer V. Popov: "Summer 'Permit'
for Tanks"]

[Text] The conversion of armored vehicles for spring-summer operating conditions is an important and laborious task. In addition, all preventive maintenance and repair work must be done precisely at times indicated by a grid chart. Therefore, while still during the winter months of their planned technical training, the tankers of our subunit [podrazdeleniye] were preparing for the seasonal maintenance of their military vehicles. Warrant Officers A. Vorontsov and A. Karasev conducted demonstration exercises on a tank showing the procedures involved in performing the separate complex operations. The knowledge they acquired has helped personnel successfully to accomplish their assigned task and to perform timely, first-rate maintenance on tank systems and units.

In order to prepare vehicles for summer operating conditions we had to perform technical maintenance operation No. 3 and a number of other operations. To achieve greater efficiency, we had already set up scaffolding in front of the tanks, on which were all tools and equipment. Auxiliary equipment such as the stand for washing air filters and the grease unit for lubricating vehicle assemblies was placed so that it would be convenient for each crew to use. All this made it possible to save no small amount of precious time later.

Personnel performed their duties efficiently. While the tank commander, Sergeant V. Karasev, checked the working order of electric trigger of the main gun and machine gun, the fighting compartment lighting equipment, the sight scale, and the ventilators, driver-mechanic Private S. Loginov washed MTs-11 centrifugal oil filter. The gunner, Junior Sergeant I. Berdyayev,

lubricated the bearings of the ventilator hub, the main clutch disengagement mechanisms, and the vertical shaft of the gearbox control linkage. All this while the loader, Private A. Tverdokhlebov, checked the condition of the hydraulic shock absorbers.

The also acquitted themselves well in their performance of special operations. Tankers drained the antifreeze from engine cooling systems. As part of the process, in order to remove the liquid completely, they turned the crankshaft two or three revolutions with the starter. Driver-mechanics then flushed the cooling system and filled it with soft water.

It is true that this operation was not performed at the designated time on all vehicles. As it happened, one tank ran at an excessively high engine temperature during the winter period of operation. Sediment had formed in the cooling system, and it had to be removed. Private A. Solntsev had to flush the system with water with a triple additive.

The high caliber of equipment maintenance is the primary indicator in the work of specialists. Solntsev himself demonstrated it. He poured all the necessary additive ingredients in small amounts into water which had been boiled and heated to 80°C. He then completely filled the system with the solution he had prepared and started the engine. When the temperature of the liquid reached 80°C the driver-mechanic stalled the engine and, in order the better to remove the sediment, left the solution in the cooling system for two hours.

Not failing to make full use of his time, he disconnected the preheater from the cooling system and removed the radiator cap to check the pressure and vacuum-relief valve.

In our subunit, this valve is adjusted as part of technical maintenance operations No. 2 or No. 3. The following incident convinced our tankers of the necessity of such frequent checks. One time during drivers' training exercises a vehicle engine almost broke down. Observing by the warning instrument a sharp increase in the coolant temperature up to 110°C, the driver-mechanic, Private S. Petrov, had to stop the vehicle to determine the cause of the trouble. He discovered that almost no water remained in the system because the pressure and vacuum-relief valve was out of adjustment.

A normally adjusted valve opens when the pressure in the cooling system reaches 0.6-0.8 kg/cm². Thus, in the course of one hour of engine operation 0.5 liters of water vaporize out of the system. Actuation of the valve at a lower pressure may end in the development of local engine overheating.

Private V. Kivrin also spent much time on cooling system maintenance. In the process of checking the lines and the radiator he discovered that the radiator core was badly clogged with dirt and crumpled in many places. Using a stick of wood, the tanker straightened out the crumpled fins and carefully flushed and cleaned the radiator.

Technical maintenance experience shows that those specialists who have fully maintained their vehicles during the course of the winter period of tank operation complete all operations considerably ahead of time. Among such personnel we may include driver-mechanic Junior Sergeant A. Kuptsov. He was the first to start work on preparing his fuel supply system: he washed the fuel filters, drained the fuel residue from the tanks, and refueled the supply system with summer diesel fuel. Kuptsov gave special attention to the hermetic seal on the supply system. In completing the cycle of operations, the driver-mechanic reset the coupling on the high-pressure fuel pump control to the "summer" position.

Private S. Filin did not lag behind Kuptsov, however. In the process of servicing his lubrication system, he removed the thermometer and pressure gauge from the vehicle and checked their operation at the technical inspection point. Although he did not have to check it, the driver-mechanic thought he should, since when he operated the vehicle he noticed irregularities in the instrument readings. Filin did not fail to give attention to the condition of the oil lines and hose connections, and he carefully checked that of the seal on the caps of the oil tank filler necks in order to prevent dust and sand from getting into lubrication system.

The crews also devoted no little effort to the preparation of armament. After disassembling their machine guns and checking the recoil mechanisms, tankers from the crew of Sergeant A. Kolotushkin were the first to start work on adjusting sighting mechanisms and zeroing in the machine guns. This was the crew that completed maintenance operations on their vehicle before the others. In a special section of his tank service log Sergeant Kolotushkin entered his signature, indicating that the vehicle for which he was responsible was ready for summer operation.

The close-knit, comradely crew of Sergeant A. Kolotushkin, Junior Sergeant A. Kuptsov, and Privates V. Malinkin and S. Vetrov rightly became the leader in socialist competition.

Summing up the results of the work accomplished by his subunit, the commander observed that equipment was well prepared for a new set of operating conditions.

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TRAINING OF SURFACE VESSEL MISSILE CREW

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press
22 Mar 78 p 29

[Article by Warrant Officer V. Klimov, Master of Military Qualifications: "Anticipate the Enemy, High Performance in Military Training"]

[Text] At the greatest possible distance the radar station operator detected the "enemy" in the air. Only a few seconds later, seamen of the missile fire control group received the target and began to track it.

Personnel of the missile crew led by Warrant Officer [michman] N. Chalov, a top-rated specialist, must perform operations marked especially by their intensity and the concentration and accuracy of work involved. The "enemy" aircraft executed a complex maneuver and changed its direction and altitude of flight. But the operators were on the alert and continued confidently to track the target.

Senior Seaman V. Kravchun performed in a distinguished manner. When the target unexpectedly changed its direction, crossed over the course of the ship, and made a "pass" from the other side, the operator quickly reoriented himself to the new situation, accurately performed the necessary operations, and did not let himself be outwitted. Neither was he confused by the "active jamming" employed by the "enemy." The target angle operator continued smoothly to track it "blind"; and when several moments later it was possible to determine the location of the aircraft with greater certainty, Kravchun proved to have done it with great accuracy, dependably working up data required for the missile attack.

The well-developed operational skill displayed by the troops of Warrant Officer Chalov's crew is a result of their great experience and high level of training. During the course of any one

cruise, the crew leader strives to miss no opportunity to give operators practical training in detecting, locking onto, and tracking various aerial targets. At sea, personnel skills acquired in the course of regular exercises performed by the seamen under the leadership of a warrant officer both aboard ship and in the training facility are reinforced and improved. But what matters is not only quantity (although this is very important, too, and Chalov strives to insure that each operator "work" a certain number of targets every month), but also the quality, the methodological competence with which the crew leader organizes and conducts his training.

In planning each successive practical exercise, a warrant officer must take into consideration the level of preparedness of each of his subordinates; precisely formulate final goals--who is to achieve what as a result of training; carefully think through the means of achieving them; and, therefore, the appropriate exercises, the necessary conditions, and the possibility of employing various means of simulation.

How training is begun is very important. As he gives his subordinates their assignment, Chalov strives to stimulate, to stir his people so that they will perform with the maximum effort and work enthusiastically. By how comfortably an operator situates himself in his chair, how he places his hands on the control instruments, it is easy to see with what frame of mind he is beginning his work. This does not pass unnoticed by the crew leader, and if necessary he takes measures to correct the situation.

But the operators are now busily engaged in their work. The warrant officer keeps track of the sequence in which operations are performed, how accurately and how timely they are performed, and the errors that are made. Then in the critique Chalov explains in detail what should have been done, and how it should have been done, in order to have achieved better results. If somebody begins to have doubts, the warrant officer tries to show what action should be taken.

In his first operational exercises, Senior Seaman Kravchun, a painstaking and conscientious soldier, somehow took a lackadaisical approach to the development of facility in tracking, relying on his own ability to react quickly to a change in the situation. Actually, the seaman's reactions were indeed quick and highly developed; but the warrant officer warned him that without knowing how to work with facility he would not be able to achieve great accuracy in tracking a target. During one of the training sessions, the warrant officer, having announced the situation "Jamming", covered the screen. Kravchun became confused. His attempt to track the target blind was unsuccessful. He was unable immediately to "catch" the target when the

screen was uncovered and made a number of errors. Then the warrant officer took the place of the target angle operator and repeated the training lesson using the same situations. He demonstrated a high degree of accuracy in his tracking and showed in actual practice how important are facility and precision in operation and correctness in calculation. Then a lesson presented by the leader employing visual aids was of benefit. It was mentioned at the beginning of the article that Kravchun was working with confidence in complex tactical situations and displaying a high level of military training. He is now one of the best specialists on the ship, having been repeatedly encouraged by his leader and higher level superiors.

The warrant officer has his own approach to each of his subordinates. Seaman A. Samodurov understood the crew leader's explanations very well and tried to put them into practice; but as it turned out, his efforts did not last through the entire period of training; his attention fell off, and he became distracted. The warrant officer saw that the seaman needed continuous training to develop endurance and an ability to keep his attention focused on his work. For this purpose he suggested to him a number of exercises involving rapid shifts of attention and the need to maintain a state of heightened tension for a certain period of time. Also contributing to the development of these attributes and skills has been drills involving crew operations with independent tracking of sharply maneuvering targets. Exercises providing orientation in tracking on various indicators has also played a great role.

Slowly but surely, Seaman Samodurov's operational skills have improved. He still needs supervision, of course, but the warrant officer is sure that the reliability of the seaman's work will grow with every training period. The recent cruise, during which the crew had to do no small amount of work, confirmed this. But the seamen accomplished their assigned task successfully. In most cases their performance was such as to insure a hit on the "enemy." This is what the warrant officer has achieved in the course of the training and exercises.

Operations in Warrant Officer Chalov's crew now proceed with a high degree of efficiency. The seamen, who have saluted the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces creditable performance of their duties, are putting increased efforts into their work, improving their military skills, and achieving new successes in socialist competition.

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TASKS OF THE MILITARY PRESS DISCUSSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 78 signed to press 6 Apr 78 pp 9-11

[Article: "A Forum for Millions"]

[Text] Every year on May 5th our country celebrates Press Day. This is a truly nationwide holiday. It is connected with the founding of the favorite, the most popular national newspaper, PRAVDA, the first issue of which appeared 5 May 1912. The Bolshevik press, founded by V. I. Lenin, subsequently had a great and glorious history. It grew and developed together with the Leninist party and under its direct guidance. In PRAVDA the great Lenin perceptively saw the first swallow of that spring when all of Russia would be covered with a network of workers' organizations with workers' newspapers. This Leninist prevision has now become a reality.

The Soviet press has been confirmed as an important component part of all-Party, nationwide affairs. It has grown quantitatively and qualitatively. As was pointed out at the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet family now receives an average of more than 4 periodical publications. Published in the country are over 8,000 newspapers in 57 of the languages of the peoples of the USSR and nine foreign languages with a total single edition of 165 million copies and more than 6,000 journals and journal-type publications, a single edition of which exceeds 177 million copies. During the years since the congress these figures have become still larger. Also increasing has been the effect of the mass information and propaganda media on the development of our entire economy, science, and culture, on our social life as a whole.

Comprising the military detachment of the Soviet press are the military newspapers and journals. Among them are the central organ of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, the newspaper

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA; more than 15 journals; district, group, and fleet district newspapers; and large-edition publications for soldiers and sailors. Every Soviet fighting man has the opportunity to read several periodical publications. In addition to individual subscriptions, newspapers and journals come to Lenin rooms, libraries, and soldiers', sailors', and officers' clubs. More than 1250 copies of newspapers and journals are ordered for every thousand servicemen.

The press in our country is the fighting second of the party in the process of building communism and its powerful instrument in the great and complex task of developing a new man and in the ideological struggle with the world of capital. It is doing much in the way of mobilizing workers for accomplishment of the grandiose tasks involved in the building of communism, quickly and effectively illuminates current questions of domestic and international policy which are of interest to the Soviet people, and deals rebuffs to the ideological excursions of class enemies. It thoroughly publicizes the historic decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the new Constitution of the USSR, and the successes of communist construction. By means of the journalistic word and its organizational and ideological influence it contributes to the accomplishment of the tasks set forth in the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dealing with the draft of the Constitution and in those delivered at festivities in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, in his speech at the December (1977) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and in the decisions of that Plenum.

Of inestimable importance to the Armed Forces and the military press was the greeting of the CC CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the fighting men of the valiant Armed Forces of the Soviet Union on the occasion of 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. It contained a formulation of the tasks which our Armed Forces and every Soviet fighting man have now been called upon to perform. The greeting declares: "In the interest of further increasing the power of the armed forces, Soviet military personnel are called upon to continue in the future as well to improve their mastery of military skills, persistently master the use of modern equipment, continually improve organization, and abide strictly by their military oath. The most important task of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations is to educate unit [chast'] and ship-board personnel in the spirit of high ideals and political vigilance, internationalism and military collaboration with the fighting men of fraternal armies, loyalty to the revolutionary and military traditions of previous generations, and selfless dedication to the Soviet fatherland."

Of enormous importance in the accomplishment of these complex and important tasks is socialist competition. The letter of the CC CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the VTsSPS /All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions/, and the CC VLKSM /Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League/ regarding the development of socialist competition during 1978 emphasizes the fact that it is the principal method employed in the campaign for absolute fulfillment of the national economic plan.

In units and aboard ships, socialist competition has been initiated on a widespread basis for the purpose of making this year a year of military shock work. Now the end of the winter training period is approaching. With great intensity all Soviet military personnel are applying themselves to their studies, improving their mastery of military skills. The military press is striving to provide thorough and comprehensive coverage of the course of socialist competition and vigorous support to all new developments emerging during competition, and with determination to campaign against backwardness, inertia, and formalism. Receiving widespread publicity in the pages of the newspapers KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, SOVETSKAYA ARMIYA (GSFG) /Group of Soviet Forces in Germany/, KRASNYY VOIN (MVO) /Moscow Military District/, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA (KVO) /Kiev Military District/, KRASNOYE ZNAMYA (SKVO) /North Caucasus Military District/, NA STRAZHE (Bako PVO) /Baku Air Defense District/, NA STRAZHE ZAPOLYAR'YA (SF) /Northern Fleet/; the journals KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, VOYENNYI VESTNIK, AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA, VESTNIK PROTIVOVOZDUSHNOY OBORONY; and of other newspapers and journals are the Leninist principles underlying the organization of competition; they present the experience of leading units and the personnel involved in this experience. The press will provide a day-to-day chronicle of socialist competition during the anniversary year. And in it will be found no few meaningful, instructive, and stirring lines!

In all this, as well as in the coverage of other problems of military life and service, editorial personnel rely on a wide-ranging corps of military correspondents, their loyal and trustworthy assistants. So, characteristically, among military correspondents there are no few agitators and other activists. In addition to their oral presentations, they also employ the printed word to exert their influence on their colleagues.

The military press is called upon actively to exert an influence on the process of developing in Soviet military personnel a Marxist-Leninist world-view, a communist attitude toward military duties, and high moral-military attributes. There is no question but that military correspondents can write interestingly and persuasively on these subjects. For they find themselves in the thick of life, every day meeting masters of military occupations, rationalizers, and initiators of patriotic activities.

Of course, it is not only in word, but in deed, by their personal example, that press activists themselves must stir their comrades to exemplary service and high levels of conduct.

At the same time, every agitator, activist, and military correspondent must know newspaper work; how to get the published press to the troops promptly and efficiently; how to organize discussion of material of current interest; and attract the attention of their comrades to information regarding valuable positive experience and facilitate its dissemination in every possible way.

One cannot forget about the wall press. Its role in the life of the armed forces is an important one. The very first task of its editorial boards and active personnel is to focus attention on the accomplishment of the tasks before one military unit or another. The majority of activists do this. Wall newspapers come out in good time and contain instructive information. In some places, unfortunately, people underestimate the influence of the wall press and give it poor direction. In order that the wall press become a truly fighting organ it is necessary to give more thought to the selection of personnel for its editorial boards, to assist it in its work, and promote the rallying around it of the working corps of military writers.

The increase in the number of contributing writers and the growth in popularity of newspapers and journals do much to promote an appropriate party response to material appearing in the press. That is why it is necessary to insure the continuous appearance in the press of theoretically well-based material dealing with basic questions, to teach cadres properly to respond to and evaluate criticism, and to draw from it the appropriate conclusions. The necessary measures should be taken promptly and effectively in response to every critical communication and shortcomings subjected to comprehensive analysis.

The confidence placed in them by their readers obliges military journalists to labor with the greatest application at their high-placed post, persistently transforming into reality the policy of the Communist Party. It should always be remembered that, expressed in the press, the right opinion is a powerful force. But it is realized through practical work, purposeful and persistent, supported by skillful organizational work. May the material in our press, a veritable forum of millions, still better serve the cause of the mobilization of military personnel for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the tasks set the Soviet Armed Forces by the Party and the Soviet Government.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE SIGNAL TROOPS

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 78 signed to press 6 Apr 78 pp 12-13

[Interview with Major General of Signal Troops G. Filimonov by correspondent Major K. Pashikin; date and place not given: "Masters of the Ether"]

[Text] It is difficult to overestimate the enormous importance of radio and radio electronics in the life of the armed forces. Systems for command and control and communication and radio-technical equipment are to be found in every service of the Armed Forces and branch of the services. And within the signal forces radio systems are one of the basic types of equipment.

On the eve of Radio Day, our correspondent, Major K. Pashikin, met with Major General of Signal Troops G. Filimonov and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Question] Comrade Major General, this training year is the year of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. With what successes in military and political training have the signal troops observed this anniversary? What are they taking with them into the celebration of Radio Day?

[Answer] During the anniversary year for our Armed Forces the signal troops have taken on new and greater obligations. From the first days of military training competition developed to render a fitting salute to this important day. As a result, many subunits [podrazdeleniye] and units [chast'] greeted the anniversary of the armed forces with high ratings in military work. These included the subunits commanded by Captains Ye. Povalikhin, V. Matsay, and V. Konyayev; Senior Lieutenant Yu. Kolesnikov; and others.

Setting an example worthy of emulation for their colleagues in their fulfillment of the socialist obligations they have assumed are the communists, Komsomol activists, and agitators. They influence their comrades-in-arms not only with their words of appeal, but also by their personal example stir them to good works. Well known in communications subunits are such activists as, for example, Sergeant V. Aref'yev, secretary of a company VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League]; Specialist 2d Class Sergeant V. Yatsuk, member of a unit VLKSM committee; candidate member of the CPSU Private F. Kubrak, secretary of a subunit bureau of the VLKSM; Private First Class A. Chugunov, member of a unit VLKSM committee; and agitators Privates Yu. Aleshin and V. Se-katskiy.

With all their heart the signal troops received the paternal greeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the fighting men of the valiant Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. As did all Soviet military personnel, in response to this greeting they pledged themselves to continue devoting all their energy to increasing the quality and effectiveness of military and political training, to work persistently to master the latest in weapons and new military equipment, and unremittingly to raise their level of vigilance.

The signal troops are true to their word. Personnel of the subunit commanded by Captain M. Ryabtsev are going into Radio Day with high ratings in competition and in efforts to improve their mastery of military skills. More than half the troops in this unit have received "excellent" ratings in military and political training, while every second one is a specialist who has advanced his proficiency rating. And we have more than a few units like this.

[Question] Please tell us briefly about the history of the signal troops and their military traditions.

[Answer] The traditions of Soviet military signals personnel is inseparably connected with the history of our forces, which begins in October 1919, when, in accordance with instructions from V. I. Lenin, the Communications Command of the Red Army was established. Even then the signals troops played a great role in defending the achievements of October and routing the foreign intervention. By the time of the engagements with the Japanese invaders around Lake Khasan and in the Khalkin-Gol area the Soviet Army had radio units in all branches of the services. The Supreme Command of the Soviet Army could maintain direct radio communication with headquarters located 7-8,000 km from Moscow.

Soviet signal troops entered a brilliant page in the annals of military exploits during the Great Patriotic War. Under combat conditions they provided examples of fearlessness and selfless loyalty to their motherland; risking their lives they provided reliable communications and uninterrupted troop command and control. Conducting themselves at the front in precisely this manner were Heroes of the Soviet Union, Signal Troops Lieutenant A. Ryzhikov, Sergeants M. Novikov and I. Mamedov, and many others. The motherland greatly esteems the services rendered by the signal troops during the Great Patriotic War. The best signal units were made into Guards units; more than 600 units were awarded orders; of these, over 100 units were awarded two or more orders; 294 soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the signal troops were awarded the exalted title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and thousands were awarded orders and medals.

[Question] What is the specific nature of the duty performed by the signal troops under present-day conditions? What requirements does it impose on the Soviet soldier?

[Answer] In speaking of the specific nature of the duty performed by the signal troops I would like above all to emphasize that they work with complex equipment which corresponds to the latest in scientific-technical thought. With every passing year this equipment is improved and becomes more complex. So, service with the signal troops means constant training, self-improvement, and working to improve one's qualifications.

[Question] Soon begins the next call-up for service in the army and the navy. What would you advise young soldiers who are directed into the signal forces?

[Answer] I have already mentioned that service with the signal troops means constant training and uninterrupted improvement of one's qualifications. I would therefore advise young soldiers beginning service with our forces to work from the very first in the most serious manner to master their specialty. Experience shows that with serious application to their work, even in their first training period, many young soldiers receive "excellent" ratings in training and become rated specialists.

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GORSHKOV ON IMPORTANCE OF NAVAL REGULATIONS

Moscow MORSKOY SBORNIK in Russian No 5, May 78 signed to press
10 May 78 pp 3-7

[Article by Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, Commander in Chief of the Navy: "The Naval Regulations--Basis of a Navyman's Service"]

[Text] As a result of the grandiose socio-political and economic achievements of our motherland, the Navy, together with the other services of the Armed Forces of the USSR, has undergone profound qualitative changes during the last decade. Equipment and weapons have been improved and have become more complex; and as naval operations have developed there have occurred corresponding changes in the content of military regulations, through which the influence of our party, government, and military thought are exerted on the training and indoctrination of personnel and on military life as a whole.

The year 1977 saw the adoption of our new Constitution, the Basic Law of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics defining the obligations of the Soviet people in connection with the defense of the fatherland and the entire socialist commonwealth against possible encroachments on the part of an aggressor.

All this has required the partial revision and changes in a number of provisions of the Naval Regulations of the Navy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ships, units [chast'], and forces [soyedineniye] will receive the new regulations in the near future.

The Naval Regulations are a collection of immutable laws governing naval service. They represent the active experience of more than one generation of navymen, experience tried and proven in countless naval cruises and campaigns and in fierce battles and engagements, experience carefully collected, bit by bit, and included in the concise lines of the articles they contain. They

are the original source and basis of all manuals, handbooks, and rules developing and defining in their diversity all aspects of the life of naval units, their organization and training, as well as of the daily performance of duty and the shipboard regulations.

At the dawn of the formation of the Russian navy, the actions of the commanders of Peter's ships were based on regulations. Precise fulfillment of regulation requirements determined to a great extent the victorious outcome of the battles engaged in by the squadrons of Spiridov, Ushakov, Lazarev, and Nakhimov.

From the fires of revolution issued a revolutionary naval order. It was tempered in the Civil War, when the glorious sailors of October again proved their worth with those powers of organization which were so highly valued by the great Lenin. The Red Navy Regulations cemented the service and military operations of naval personnel during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War, throughout which the navy fulfilled its duty to the motherland.

Together with the navy, the Regulations, too, have covered a great course, absorbing everything new and vitally necessary and sweeping away that which has become outdated and obsolete. Even now the life and service of personnel aboard ships and vessels flying the flag of the Navy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are based on the Naval Regulations, and their requirements are obligatory for everyone who sets foot on their decks.

There is no aspect of the activity of naval personnel which would not be reflected in the Naval Regulations. They cover shipboard organization and military training, the routines of service and daily life, the maintenance of ships, insuring their survivability and maintaining them in repair, and the performance of shipboard duties. They set forth the duties of all service personnel, from the seaman to the ship and force commander. Here one can find the answer to practically any question concerning shipboard regulations.

To live by the regulations means to organize service in such a way that a change in a situation at sea or on a cruise, at anchor or on the mooring lines, that any tactical problem or mission comes as no surprise for a crew. To live by the regulations means to instruct and indoctrinate personnel so that all requirements of complex and varied naval service are fulfilled punctually and precisely; for without this, to accomplish the tasks of military and political training would be impossible. To live by the regulations is constantly to maintain oneself in the highest degree of combat readiness.

The original cause of shortcomings in the performance of individual service personnel is always to be sought in their ignorance of, or failure to abide by, one provision or another of the regulations. Similarly, measures to remedy shortcomings which have been discovered should be prescribed in accordance with their requirements. It should always be remembered that one who thoroughly knows and strictly abides by the Naval Regulations, who has indoctrinated and taught his subordinates to observe them, is one who tolerates no violations, since the Regulations exist for the purpose of insuring successful, and only successful, service. Nonobservance--that is the main cause of the occurrence of individual omissions and deficiencies.

Cases of a person's willful, premeditated violation of the military order are rare in our military environment. Failure to abide by the regulations is much more often the result of a lack of self-possession, of that strict self-discipline which all military personnel must have. For as a rule, the loss of a sense of responsibility begins with insignificant instances of self-indulgence, after which inevitably follow concessions to others. It is in precisely such an atmosphere of connivance and mutual condonation on the part of military personnel that there occasionally arise doubts concerning one's duty to comply with regulation requirements along with such notions, impermissible in military service, as: "Do I really have to do this, when I can get out of it by...." Self-centered urges and efforts to avoid "needless" trouble win out over a sense of duty and responsibility. Little by little these service personnel accustom themselves to the idea that there is nothing especially wrong with some deviations from the Regulations, provided that everything turns out all right. And sometimes it does. But such presumptuousness and the irresponsibility to which it leads are more often brought to a turning point by serious, unpleasant developments.

For example, one of the minesweepers of the Black Sea Fleet found itself in a difficult situation during a period of cold weather. This need not have happened had the ship commander, Captain Lieutenant V. Rodin, performed his duty as prescribed by the Regulations and taken timely precautionary measures to insure the security of the ship's anchorage with the change in the weather and required of the watch greater vigilance and closer observation of the situation in the roads. But he deviated from the requirements of the Naval Regulations and paid dearly for it.

In no case is it possible to divide the provisions of the regulations into those which are important and must therefore be observed, and those which are unimportant and can, in the opinion of some military personnel, be done without. There is nothing

more dangerous than a complacent attitude toward such reasoning. In organizing an effort to achieve adherence to regulations, it should always be kept in mind that naval service as a whole makes its educational impact only when aboard ships and in subunits [podrazdeleniye] these regulations are adhered to in all things, great and small, and when any violation of regulation procedures is subjected to thorough and principled analysis.

In his article "Company Doctrine", F. Engels warned that "any deviation from regulation procedure is inevitably connected with certain breaches of discipline and a lack of consistency, which not only make on the beholder an impression of slipshodness, but it also presumes a certain loss of time and forces a soldier to the conclusion that individual sections of the regulations are pure nonsense."¹

Failure to abide by the regulations is sometimes a result, however paradoxical it may seem, of administrative zealotry. Some chiefs and commanders are carried away by written directives; they love to invest everything they say with the form of a written order. And so an endless stream of paper flows into the subunit. As a result, people simply begin to wave it aside. Such an "administrative paper itch" not only does not discipline people, but, on the contrary, leads them away from a thorough study and strict observance of the basic laws of military life. They begin to forget about the Regulations and more and more seldom turn to them. However, much of what these written directives contain is already written in the Regulations, and more clearly and concisely at that.

We should not permit unnecessary duplication of provisions of the Regulations, find substitutes for the requirements they impose, or interpret them in an arbitrary manner. For all this leads in the end to disparagement of the role played by the Regulations, to neglect of their provisions, and does not accustom military personnel to turn to them in the first instance.

Respect for the Regulations should be instilled from day to day, patiently and persistently, so that their ideas and requirements become personal convictions of all naval personnel and develop into personal habit with them. But the important thing at this point is personal example, constant supervision, and a high level of exactingness in all aspects of life aboard a ship. Exacting demands discipline people and help them see their shortcomings more clearly and eliminate them in a timely manner.

The Regulations provide exhaustive answers to the questions of what, when, and how to check. But the misfortune of some commanders and chiefs is that they sometimes forget about this. One fails to conduct the prescribed inspections and reviews; another

¹F. Engels, "Izbrannyye voyennyye proizvedeniya," Voenizdat, 1957, p 421.

does not find the time to make the rounds of all quarters on the ship and personally satisfy himself that everything is in proper working order; a third fails to check into how an order he has issued has been carried out.

On a ship of the Northern Fleet on which Captain Lieutenant V. Peregudov is serving, deficiencies were recently observed in the maintenance of equipment and certain service and living quarters. It turned out that nobody had even taken a look in there for a long time. And typically it is the case that the petty officers and officers responsible for the condition of these quarters have no poor knowledge of the regulation requirements governing the procedure and intervals for inspecting their administration; it is only that they have not accustomed themselves and their subordinates to the strict observance of these requirements and have not created on the ship an atmosphere in which a failure to observe them would simply be unthinkable.

To remember the letter of the Regulations and to know all their sections and articles is still only half of the matter. It is important to insure that each member of the crew consistently put them into practice and that the conduct and duty performance of all personnel are in strict conformity with their requirements. The commander of the ship, of course, must serve as an example of this; for he is the who has been called to be the leading standard-bearer in the cause of the observance of regulations, of the inviolability of an order based on regulation procedures, and in an uncompromising manner to demand the same from others.

If a commander underestimates the importance of precise, unfailing implementation of the provisions of the regulations, if he permits a free interpretation of them, and sometimes fails to notice one or another breach of discipline or departure from regulation procedures, it means that he is not sufficiently demanding. Soviet military regulations, including the Naval Regulations, consider exactingness a vital obligation of every commander. The right to exercise command over people which is granted a commander by the party and the government confers not only authority, but great responsibility as well. Appearing in the forefront at this point is the critical attitude on the part of an officer, warrant officer, or petty officer towards himself. Without a deeply conscious sense of the responsibility which rests on them, and without a great degree of self-possession and constant self-control, unit and subunit commanders cannot count on success in leading their subordinates and exercising command over an order based on adherence to regulation procedures.

As a rule, of course, the absolute majority of our commanders notice all departures from the regulation standards of life and

react properly to them. True exactingness on the part of a commander is invariably connected with a display of persistence, patience, volition, organizing ability, and an active relationship to the performance of party and military duties. There are cases, however, in which in one unit or another one subunit commander is demanding in all things, while another is indulgent. Service on one ship is organized in accordance with regulation procedures, while on another there are departures from these procedures. This produces in insufficiently disciplined military personnel an unhealthy state of mind and creates the likelihood of deviations from the Regulations.

A high degree of exactingness in exercising his command over an order based on adherence to regulation procedures is an indispensable condition for the mutual relationships between commanders and their subordinates. Exacting commanders are usually respected and are viewed as people who know their job, who are firm in their decisions, and on whom it is always possible to rely.

Experience shows that contributing to the direction and maintenance of a firm order aboard a ship, in addition to the great degree of exactingness on the part of personnel in positions of authority, are well organized political and military education and properly disciplined training. Clarification, conviction, and heightened awareness assume a constant appeal to the consciousness, to the sensitivities of people. Naval personnel should understand why it is necessary strictly and unquestioningly to fulfill the requirements of the Regulations. Departures from the regulations are frequently to be explained, not by deliberate actions on the part of those who are directly at fault, but rather they occur as a result of a lack of understanding or an improper execution on their part of the provisions of naval law.

Upon inquiry, it was found that on the ship on which officer I. Kalugin is serving there were certain personnel who did not know the letter symbols marking doors, hatches, manhole hatches, and the shut-off mechanisms of the ship's ventilation system and specifying their position for conditions of readiness and alerts, and so naturally could not follow the procedures for closing them. As it turned out, they did not even have an idea of what such a situation could lead to. The commanders involved should have explained in a timely manner the purpose for and the sequence involved in closing and sealing the openings in the hull of a ship and the serious consequences which may be produced by departures from these rules.

It is important to remember that the words of a teacher achieve their purpose only if they are not at variance with deeds, if

a seaman sees a practical confirmation of what he has been told. It is therefore extremely necessary that explanation be followed by the well organized fulfillment of requirements. This should make certain that a military man knows how to perform his duty. V. I. Lenin declared that fine words are lost if they are not contained within the iron limits of the deed.

A structure and tenor of military life created in strict conformity with the requirements of the Regulations comprise the main prerequisite for any strengthening of discipline and order aboard a ship or in a unit or subunit. Only when they find themselves in the atmosphere of an exemplary military order are seamen convinced of its purposefulness and firmness.

However, one may explain and attempt to persuade only up to the point at which the question becomes one of carrying out an order. No discussion or disputation are now admissible. As M. V. Frunze declared, "Persuasion and exhortation to carry out orders are, by themselves, a most flagrant breach of discipline."²

To master and establish adherence to regulation procedures aboard a ship must be accomplished in a well planned, constant, and purposeful manner and requires as well the accomplishment of military and political training tasks. It should not be a campaign, an accelerated stage in a sequence advancing toward the preparation for and taking of another examination. The Regulations may be mastered and adherence to them established only if they are kept in mind and observance of them is required every day, every hour, at sea and in port, on duty, in training, and during off-duty time.

A great and immediate effect on the organization, manner, and strengthening of discipline is exerted by a strict adherence to the daily routine. Strictly and precisely following the daily routine insures coordination and organization in the activities of personnel and increases their responsibility and discipline. These are the very qualities necessary for the successful training of naval personnel under any conditions. Experience confirms that even insignificant departures from regulation requirements may seriously disrupt the normal life of the ship or a subunit, affect the training process, and, in the final analysis, have a negative influence on its effectiveness. The daily routine is therefore considered the basis of the life and activity of shipboard personnel and control over its observance is the very first duty of officers and on-duty personnel. The daily routine and the performance of shipboard duties are the fundamental bases of a ship's organization and provide the basic framework of shipboard life as a whole, as well as of the training and life of the crew. Performance of duties aboard ship is a daily teacher

²M. V. Frunze, "Izbrannyye proizvedeniya," Voenizdat, 1965, p 221.

and a supervisor and guardian of a regulation-based organization. That is why it is so important in the course of studying and introducing the Regulations to devote the most constant attention to training and the complete fulfillment of their responsibilities by those charged with the performance of shipboard duties.

Training in preparation to enter upon the performance of duties, testing knowledge of duties, mustering the watch in strict conformity with the regulations, and strict control over the uniform appearance of personnel provide a guarantee of good training and first-rate performance of shipboard duties. This is a daily school for learning the Regulations for all personnel, which, with the proper organizations and supervision, provides the maximum in knowledge and skills.

In training personnel for performance of shipboard duties in conformity with the regulations it is necessary systematically to conduct instruction and training in establishing an organization of duties, this to include demonstrational measures. One may be strict in one's requirements but still not obtain the proper performance. One may study the provisions of the Regulations and yet implement them improperly. It is only when such study includes explanation and demonstration, and implementation exactingness and supervision, that it is possible to develop in personnel the requisite ability to perform their duties quickly, efficiently, and in strict conformity with the Regulations.

To organize the life and work of a crew in strict accordance with the requirements of the Regulations and to maintain strict adherence to military procedures is the most important task of a ship's command. Called upon to render great assistance in this regard to commanders at all levels are their staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. Their duty is to mobilize all naval personnel for solid mastery of and strict adherence to the provisions of the Regulations and to try to achieve on the part of service personnel a clear understanding of their duty fully and consciously to observe all their requirements. "Serving as a solid cementing force in military units," declared Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, Minister of Defense of the USSR, "are the party organizations and their military assistant, the army Komsomol. Communists and Komsomol members are a great force and a reliable point of support for commanders in accomplishing the tasks involved in raising the level of combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships, and improving discipline and organization."³

Also necessary for the maintenance of a solid, regulation-based organization are a high level of organizational work on the part

³ KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 23 February, 1978.

of all officers, their constant exactingness toward subordinates, and an uncompromising attitude toward deficiencies. Experience indicates that success in service accompanies him, who conducts his educational and organizational activities in inseparable unity. Success also depends on the ability of commanders and chiefs to utilize the force of public opinion in the effort to improve discipline and to organize constant control over the activities of their subordinates.

Purposeful publicity of regulation requirements and their thorough mastery will create the requisite preconditions for the successful accomplishment of the tasks involved in military and political training, a steady increase in the mastery of military skills, the improvement of discipline, the organization of personnel, achievement of the goals set for socialist competition, and implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

Absolute, efficient, and precise fulfillment of the requirements of the Regulations and the organization of the daily life and activities of the Navy in full accordance with their letter and spirit will make it possible to maintain ships, units, and forces in constant combat readiness and guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

This is in full accord with one of the most important provisions of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dealing with the defense of the socialist fatherland.

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TOLUSKO NOTES TOPICALITY OF WARTIME POLITICAL WORKERS MEMOIRS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Review by Army General V. Tolubko: "The Word of the Political Workers"]

[Text] The reminiscences of a person who fought for the motherland form part of our common history. This can be traced particularly clearly in the memoirs of frontline political workers.

P. A. Gorchakov's book "A Time of Anxiety and Victories" (P. A. Gorchakov. A time of anxiety and victories. [vremya trevog i pobed] Moscow, Military Literature Publishing House 1977) describes the feat of the people who, in the years of arduous trials, donned the soldier's greatcoat and moved from the lathe to the machinegun, from the controls of a tractor to the controls of a tank. There are features and aspects of wartime life about which it is the political worker who can inform us with complete authenticity, accuracy and if necessary, acuteness. He is always together with the fighters, he found the only necessary, important words at meetings and in the half-filled infantry trenches, crushed by the tracks of enemy tanks. He is a soldier, constantly fulfilling party instructions, one of which, as the author writes, is: "To Be First To Rise to the Attack Is the Most Important Thing."

The genre of memoir literature is predetermined by the author's story of himself, his friends and what he saw with his own eyes. In P. A. Gorchakov's field of vision on the fronts of the great patriotic war were a replacement company, an infantry regiment, a division. Through them he was able to show the war, the sources and methods of the soldier's feat and the greatness and great cost of the gains of victory.

This book is not only addressed to frontline men. The value of the party word also lies in the fact that, after "working rapidly, it is also addressed to subsequent generations. Describing a necessarily hurried meeting--bloody battles were in progress and people were exhausted--in the political section of the 3d Army frontline political workers reinforcement, the author mentions as if in passing: "The party worker--and I am deeply convinced of this--must

in any circumstances be sensitive to people, attentive and responsive." And the reproach becomes a lesson to new generations of political workers.

Also relevant today are the author's reasonings on forms of work with people. "It goes without saying, the mass forms have fully justified themselves," P. A. Gorchakov writes. "It is necessary to further improve political information and talks, to improve the quality of mass measures. But we must not restrict ourselves to them.... Extremely great significance is attached to the sincere, heart-to-heart talk between the political worker, communist or agitator with the fighter." There is a topical ring to the author's words on an attentive, careful attitude toward forming young soldiers.

The author's frontline road lay from Telets to Prague. He took part in the battles of Voronezh, the Kursk Bulge, the storming of the Carpathians and the liberation of Poland and Czechoslovakia. During the forcing of the Dnieper, P. A. Gorchakov was seriously wounded. Doctors extracted 26 pieces of shrapnel from his body. In the hospital he learned that he had been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. And, on the victory parade he commanded a company of standard bearers of the 4th Ukrainian front.

The book "A time of Anxiety and Victories" is written in accurate and clear language and is well illustrated. There is no doubt that it will find its reader.

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'PRAVDA' REVIEW OF VOLUME 9 OF WORLD WAR II HISTORY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Article by P. Tronko, academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences: "Nearing Victory." On the Publication of Volume 9 of the "History of World War II 1939-1945"]

[Excerpts] Kiev--A wide range of readers in the Soviet Union and abroad is following with great interest the publication of the fundamental 12-volume work devoted to a history of World War II on which the USSR Ministry of Defense Institute of Military History is working together with the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World History and Institute of the History of the USSR. (Note: "History of World War II 1939-1945. In 12 volumes. Chairman of the main editorial commission D. F. Ustinov. Volume 9. The Liberation of the Territory of the USSR and European Countries. The War in the Pacific and Asia. Moscow Military Literature Publishing House 1978.)

Volume 9, which covers the period June through December 1944, was published recently. Coverage of the armed struggle on the Soviet-German front where major battles were continuing at this period occupies a large place in the volume.

The entry of the Soviet liberator army into the territory of the central and southeastern European countries contributed to a sharp upsurge of the antifascist struggle by their peoples. Vivid pages are devoted to the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, the fighters of the Polish Army, to the Czechoslovak First Army Corps, to the heroic Slovak national uprising and to the triumph of the armed uprisings by the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

The work assigns an important place to analysis of events in other theaters of military operations: in France, Italy, Burma, China, the Pacific and the Atlantic. The work's authors rightly assess the opening of the second front in Europe as the allies' most significant contribution since the start of the war to bringing nearer the victory over the common enemy. As a result of the allies' operations in Europe the German troops sustained

serious losses on the Western front in June-December 1944--more than 634,000 men, including more than 446,000 killed and missing in action. Moreover, in Italy they lost 149,000 men including 84,000 killed and missing in action.

At the same time it is noted with justification that by the time of the opening of the Second Front the final rout of Germany had already been predetermined by the Wehrmacht's defeats on the Soviet-German front where, even after the allied landing in France, its main forces continued to operate.

Due attention is also paid to the U.S. armed forces' offensive operations in the Pacific--as a result of which they defeated the Japanese fleet, captured a number of strategic bases and invaded the Philippines--and also to the successful allied offensive in Burma. However, it is evident from the factual material which is cited that Japan still had a powerful army and could wage a protracted war. This was also attested by the major offensive by Japanese troops in China,

The book cites vivid, memorable examples and generalizations characterizing the considerable intensification of the resistance movement in France, Italy and other European countries, the vanguard role of these countries' communist parties in the struggle by the broad people's masses against the German occupiers and internal reaction and Soviet people's participation in this movement.

There is profound and instructive analysis of the liberation movements of Asia's peoples and of the particular features, difficulties and class character of the struggle against the Japanese imperialists in Indochina, Malaya, Burma, the Philippines and other countries, and the role of the communist parties in the leadership of this struggle is elucidated.

The book cogently substantiates the Leninist thesis that war is not only a complex military phenomenon but also a sociopolitical phenomenon which requires the exertion of all a people's material and spiritual strength for the achievement of victory. The authors pay particular attention to the USSR's economic development, to the communist party's ideological work, to the Soviet Union's foreign policy and also to the situation in the economy and to analysis of the policy of the other countries of the warring coalitions.

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BRIEFS

MISSILE FORCES POLITICAL TRAINING--The political directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces has held a meeting of political workers on training methods. Reports by Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Missile Forces, provided an analysis of the condition of party-political work among the troops and defined the tasks of the ideological-political, military and moral education of the personnel in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress. It was emphasized that the complex tasks of combat and political training require the continued enhancement of the quality and efficiency of ideological work and the intensification of its influence on all aspects of the life of units and subunits. The participants in the meeting shared their experience of introducing the comprehensive approach to the solution of ideological-educational tasks and stated their suggestions aimed at the continued improvement of Marxist-Leninist education and of the methodological skill of military cadres and at their mastering of a Leninist style of work. Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, addressed the Assembly's participants. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 2 LD]

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